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10/578,676	05/09/2006	Yuichi Taneya	278542014000	3882
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EXAMINER				
BATISTA, MARCOS				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/578,676

Applicant(s)

TANEYA ET AL.

Examiner

MARCOS BATISTA

Art Unit

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 September 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/C)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Action is in response to Applicant's amendment filed on 09/28/2009. Claims 1-11 are still pending in the present application. This Action is made **FINAL**.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed on 09/28/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

After carefully revising the office action pertinent to the present response and remarks, the following main point(s) have been identified:

1) The Applicant states that *"Nakamura is incapable of comparing the size of an image in the first display screen with the screen size of the second display screen and, if it is determined that the size of the image in the first display screen is less than or equal to the size of the second display screen, then maintaining the size of the image in the second display screen. In fact, Nakamura does not teach or suggest making an image size determination based on the size of the image and the size of the second display screen. Instead, the device of Nakamura always automatically reduces the image size, when the smaller display is employed"* (refer to page 6 lines 16-22 of the Applicant's remarks).

Regarding point **1)**, Applicant's arguments above are in regard to the following features of claim 1 *"determine whether a size of an image being displayed on the first display screen is larger than a size of the second display screen, wherein when the size of the image being displayed on the first display screen is less than or equal to the size*

of the second display screen, the display control unit does not perform size-reduction processing on the image when displaying the image on the second display screen." The Examiner cited Nakamura for teaches *"determine whether a size of an image being displayed on the first display screen is larger than a size of the second display screen."* Nakamura in paragraphs 107 and figures 2 and 3 discloses sharing the same memory to store an image that can be displayed in two different screens of a mobile phone. The screens are of different sizes, so the image may need to be adjusted before it is presented in either of the screen. This clearly suggests that before a particular image is about to be displayed to any one of the screens, a size determination is done in order to adjust the image accordingly. Contrary to Applicant's statement that reads *"the device of Nakamura always automatically reduces the image size, when the smaller display is employed,"* Nakamura clearly discloses that the size of the image **may be** either enlarged or reduced. This teaching of Nakamura suggests that if the image is of the same size of the screen being displayed, there is not need to adjust the image.

Nakamura, paragraph 107:

"[0107] In this embodiment, first memory 42 for first display portion 5 is independent of second memory 48 for second display portion 20. This is because the first and second display portions 5 and 20 are different in size of the screen and thus in size of displayed image from each other. However, instead of this structure employing the different memories for the first and second display portions, respectively, first and second display portions 5 and 20 may share a memory. **In this case, image data in the shared memory may be enlarged to provide data for first display portion 5, and may be reduced to provide data for second display portion 20.** More specifically, first and

second display driver portions 43 and 44 may be provided with processing portions for the enlarging processing and the reducing processing described above, respectively."

Nakamura, Figures 2 and 3:



FIG.2

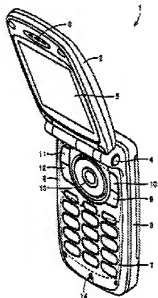
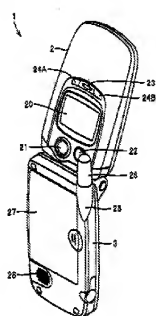


FIG. 3



Since Nakamura does not particular refer to displaying the image without adjustment when the image and the screen size are the same, the Examiner cited Kawamura who discloses displaying the same image on two screen of equal size without adjustment. Kawamura was cited for the teaching of “*wherein when the size of the image being displayed on the first display screen is less than or equal to the size of the second display screen, the display control unit does not perform size-reduction processing on the image when displaying the image on the second display screen.*” The

teaching of Kawamura of presenting the same image on two different screens of the same size without size adjustment can be combined with the teaching of Nakamura to arrive at the claimed invention.

Kawamura, paragraph 60:

"[0060] Note that the movable display part 12 is opened at 180 degrees in FIG. 2. However, in order to show a video telephone screen to a third party, a bush and the like should be provided in the movable display part hinge 15 so that the movable display part 12 can be fixed at an angle such as 90 degrees or 120 degrees. Moreover, in order to provide a function of showing the video telephone screen to the third party, a control circuit 17 to be described later, which is provided inside of the portable telephone 1, **should allow the fixed display part 4 and the movable display part 12 to display the same image.**"

Therefore, the argued features are written such that they read upon the cited reference(s).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
6. Claims 1-4, 6, and 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al. (US 20040023685 A1), in view of Kawamura et al. (US 20040198458 A1), hereafter "Kawamura."

Consider claim 1, Nakamura discloses an openable and closable mobile communication device (1) having a first display screen (5) and a second display screen (20) that differ in screen size, comprising (**see par. 0107 lines 3-5**): a storage unit (52) operable to store data (**see fig. 7, par. 0069 lines 9-10**); and a display control unit (40) operable to read the data stored in the storage unit (52) and display the data on the first display screen (5) with a device main body in an opened state, and read the same data and display the data on the second display screen (20) with the device main body in a closed state (**see fig. 7, pars. 0086 and 0091-0093**), and determine whether a size of

an image being displayed on the first display screen is larger than a size of the second display screen (see **pars. 0107 lines 1-15, 0108 lines 1-11 and 0109 lines 1-11**—where Nakamura discloses two displays of different sizes and enlarging or reducing the size of a image depending on which display the image is displayed). Nakamura also discloses displaying the image simultaneously on both displays, which means that a determination of the size of the image has to be made for this to happen).

Nakamura, however, does not particular refer to wherein when the size of the image being displayed on the first display screen is less than or equal to the size of the second display screen, the display control unit does not perform size-reduction processing on the image when displaying the image on the second display screen.

Kawamura, in analogous art, teaches displaying an image of equal size on two different display screens (see fig. 1, pars. 0060 lines 6-11, 0087 lines 1-9, 0091 lines 5-10 – Where Kawamura teaches displaying the same image to both displays, which means that the image is of equal size and therefore no resizing is performed).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Nakamura and have it include displaying an image of equal size on two different display screens, as taught by Kawamura. The motivation would have been in order to be able to display the same information on both screens (see par. 0021 lines 1-3).

Consider claim 2, Nakamura as modified by Kawamura discloses claim 1 above. Nakamura further discloses a screen size of the second display screen is smaller than a

screen size of the first display screen (see par. 0107 lines 3-5).

Consider claim 3, Nakamura as modified by Kawamura discloses claim 2 above. Nakamura further discloses a detection unit (49) operable to detect whether the device main body is in the opened state or the closed state, wherein the display control unit (40) includes a first storage subunit (42) that corresponds to the screen size of the first display screen (5), and a second storage subunit (48) that corresponds to the screen size of the second display screen (20), when a notification of the opened state is received from the detection unit (49), the display control unit (40) reads, from the storage unit (52), a desired web page which is the data, develops the web page to the first storage subunit (42) as bitmap data, and displays the bitmap data on the first display screen (5), and when a notification of the closed state is received from the detection unit (49), the display control unit (40) reads the desired web page from the storage unit (52), develops the web page to the second storage subunit (48) as bitmap data, and displays the bitmap data on the second display screen (20) (see fig. 7, pars. 0086 and 0091-0094 – an image is data, which reads on the web page and bitmap).

Consider claim 4, Nakamura as modified by Kawamura discloses claim 3 above. Nakamura further discloses wherein the display control unit sets a size of a character that is to be developed to the first storage subunit as bitmap data to a size specified by display information of the data stored in the storage unit, and changes a size of a character that is to be developed to the second storage subunit as bitmap data to a

minimum size specified by the display information (see par. 0107 lines 9-12).

Consider claim 6, Nakamura as modified by Kawamura discloses claim 3 above. Nakamura further discloses wherein when a size of an image to be developed to the second storage subunit as bitmap data is larger than a size of the second storage subunit, the display control unit reduces the image to a size that can be held in the second storage subunit (see par. 0107 lines 9-12).

Consider claim 9, this is a method claim corresponding to apparatus claim 1. Therefore, it has been analyzed and rejected based upon the apparatus claim 1 above.

Consider claim 10, Nakamura discloses an openable and closable mobile communication device having a first display screen and a second display screen that differ in screen size, comprising (**see par. 0107 lines 3-5**): a storage unit operable to store data (**see fig. 7, par. 0069 lines 9-10**); and a display control unit operable to read the data stored in the storage unit and display the data on the first display screen with a device main body in a opened state, and read the same data and display the data on the second display screen with the device main body in a closed state (**see fig. 7, pars. 0086 and 0091-0093**), and determine whether a size of an image being displayed on the first display screen is larger than a size of the second display screen (**see pars. 0107 lines 1-15, 0108 lines 1-11 and 0109 lines 1-11**— where Nakamura discloses two displays of different sizes and enlarging or reducing the size of a image depending on

which display the image is displayed), wherein when the size of the image being displayed on the first display screen is greater than the size of the second display screen, the display control unit reduces the size of the image so as an entirety of the image can be displayed on the second display screen, and displays the reduced-size image on the second display screen (see par. 0107 lines 9-12).

Nakamura, however, does not particular refer to wherein when the size of the image being displayed on the first display screen is less than or equal to the size of the second display screen, the display control unit displays the image on the second display screen at an original size of the image.

Kawamura, in analogous art, teaches displaying an image of equal size on two different display screens (see fig. 1, pars. 0060 lines 6-11, 0087 lines 1-9, 0091 lines 5-10 – Where Kawamura teaches displaying the same image to both displays, which means that the image is of equal size and therefore no resizing is performed).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Nakamura and have it include displaying an image of equal size on two different display screens, as taught by Kawamura. The motivation would have been in order to be able to display the same information on both screens (see par. 0021 lines 1-3).

Consider claim 11, Nakamura as modified by Kawamura discloses claim 10 above. Nakamura further discloses wherein the image has been generated based on the data stored in the storage unit and constitutes a portion of a display on the first

display screen or on the second display screen (see par. 0107 lines 1-15).

7. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al. (US 20040023685 A1), hereafter "Nakamura," in view of Kawamura et al. (US 20040198458 A1), hereafter "Kawamura," further in view of Kurashina et al. (US 5947619 A), hereafter "Kurashina."

Consider claim 5, Nakamura as modified by Kawamura discloses claim 4 above, but does not particular refer to wherein the size specified by the display information is one of 36x36 dot, 26x26 dot, 18x18 dot, and 12x12 dot, and the minimum size is 12x12 dot.

Kurashina teaches wherein the size specified by the display information is one of 36x36 dot, 26x26 dot, 18x18 dot, and 12x12 dot, and the minimum size is 12x12 dot (see fig. 18, col. 24 lines 30-39).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Nakamura as modified by Kawamura and have it include wherein the size specified by the display information is one of 36x36 dot, 26x26 dot, 18x18 dot, and 12x12 dot, and the minimum size is 12x12 dot, as taught by Kurashina. The motivation would have been in order to adjust the size of the image as require by the displaying screen (see fig. 18, col. 24 lines 30-39).

8. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Nakamura et al. (US 20040023685 A1), hereafter "Nakamura," in view of Kawamura et al. (US 20040198458 A1), hereafter "Kawamura," further in view of Taniguchi et al. (US 20040058715 A1), hereafter "Taniguchi."

Consider claim 7, Nakamura as modified by Kawamura discloses claim 1 above, but does not particular refer to wherein the data stored in the storage unit is web page content of a website, the content being acquired via a public network.

Taniguchi teaches wherein the data stored in the storage unit is web page content of a website, the content being acquired via a public network (see par. 0084 lines 1-4).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Nakamura as modified by Kawamura and have it include wherein the data stored in the storage unit is web page content of a website, the content being acquired via a public network, as taught by Taniguchi. The motivation would have been in order to facilitate the sharing of images (see par. 0116).

10. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al. (US 20040023685 A1), hereafter "Nakamura," in view of Kawamura et al. (US 20040198458 A1), hereafter "Kawamura," further in view of Taniguchi et al. (US 20040058715 A1), hereafter "Taniguchi," and further in view of Okuzako et al. (US 20040116167 A1), hereafter "Okuzako."

Consider claim 8, Nakamura as modified by Kawamura and Taniguchi teaches claim 7, but Nakamura, alone or in combination does not particular refer to wherein a five-point contact key for specifying a link in data displayed on the second display screen is provided on a same surface as the second display screen.

Okuzako teaches wherein a five-point contact key for specifying a link in data displayed on the second display screen is provided on a same surface as the second display screen (see figs. 1 and 2, par. 0105).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Nakamura as modified by Kawamura and Taniguchi and have it include wherein a five-point contact key for specifying a link in data displayed on the second display screen is provided on a same surface as the second display screen, as taught by Okuzako. The motivation would have been in order to allow the user to operate the mobile device even when it is in the closed state (see figs. 1 and 2, par. 0105).

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Marcos Batista, whose telephone number is (571) 270-5209. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8:00am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Rafael Pérez-Gutiérrez can be reached at (571) 272-7915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free) or 703-305-3028.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

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/Marcos Batista/
Examiner

/Rafael Pérez-Gutiérrez/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617

11/28/2009